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VOL. LXXVI, NO. 63.

WEATHER TODAY—Fair.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1907.

DON'T BE A QUITTER!  
The merchant who loses heart in  
times of business depression is the  
merchant who fails to hold in the  
merchandise of progress. The one who  
"keeps everlastingly at it" is the one  
who wins. Don't be a quitter!

10 PAGES—FIVE CENTS.

## FAST INCREASE IN OUR IMMIGRATION

Annual Report of Commissioner  
Sargent Contains Some  
Startling Figures.

1,285,349 ALIENS WERE  
LANDED IN SINGLE YEAR

Gain in Numbers From the  
Orient of Particular Interest  
and Significance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Immigration to America during the year ended June 30, 1907, was vastly greater than in any previous year of the history of the United States, according to the annual report of Edward C. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration and naturalization, which was made public today. Of this great flood of immigration Commissioner Sargent says:  
"An army of 1,285,349 souls that have come, drawn hither by the free institutions and the marvelous prosperity of our country—the chance here afforded every honest toiler to gain a livelihood by the sweat of his brow or the exercise of his intelligence—surpassing in numbers the record of all preceding years."  
The immigration for 1907 exceeded that for 1906 by 184,614, and that for 1905 by 258,820, or an increase over 1906 of more than 17 per cent, and over 1905 of more than 25 per cent. During the fiscal year 1906, 12,432 aliens were rejected at our ports; during the past year, 13,164, an increase of 632. The total number of those who have sought admission in 1907, viz., 1,298,513, exceeds the number who applied in 1906, viz., 1,113,167, by 185,346.

Tide Flowing Southward.

Commissioner Sargent says it is of particular significance that many immigrants landed at ports in the South during the past year, and he refers especially to a party of 473 Belgians, excellent type of immigrants—received at Charleston, S. C., having been induced to go there by the state authorities. The increase of immigration to the South, the commissioner says, is due to the growing desire of the Southern states to draw within their boundaries a number of the better class of immigrants, being considered by practically all of the leading men of the section that the future development and welfare of the South depends upon its ability to receive and absorb a reliable laboring and farming element. Striking increases are also shown at New Orleans, Galveston and Honolulu.

Twenty-seven countries showed increases and eleven decreases. The tide of immigration from some of the countries is indicated by the following figures:  
**Increases and Decreases.**  
Austria-Hungary, 338,459, increase, 13,814; Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, 11,439, increase, 6693; France, 231, increase, 343; German empire, 47, increase, 243; Greece, 36,581, increase, 17,081; Italy, incl. Sicily and Sardinia, 285,731, increase, 12,611; Russian empire and Finland, 258,943, increase, 42,278; Turkey, 20,767, increase, 11,257; England, 56,637, increase, 2146; Ireland, 34,529, decrease, 85; Scotland, 13,744, decrease, 3574; China, 961, increase, 583; Japan, 30, increase, 16,391; British North America, 189,919, increase 14,555; West Indies, 16,859, increase, 3033.

Most of Aliens Very Poor.

Of the aliens admitted 873,933 had less than \$20 each in their possession, while 107,492 were able to show amounts in excess of that sum. The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving aliens was \$25,000,000, or an average of almost \$20 per person.  
In a discussion of the new immigration act, Commissioner Sargent strongly urges that advantage be taken of provision it contains for calling an international conference on immigration and emigration. In his opinion, now is the time to act, he says.  
"There has never been a period when all the principal countries of the world were so deeply interested in the subject. Several of the leading European countries have recently either passed or introduced in their legislatures immigration laws, some of which are practically after our own. Some of the governments are taking notice with the idea of adopting measures to discourage the migration of their citizens or to induce their return. Others are soliciting lost their subjects and altogether there should be no difficulty in applying to this awakened general interest with the object of accomplishing some international arrangement and understanding that will work for the general good."  
Among the recommendations made by Commissioner Sargent are the following:  
That legislation be enacted to check violations of the law by professed women.  
That marine hospital surgeons be stationed at the principal ports of embarkation abroad to examine aliens before they start for America.  
That surgeons and inspectors, male and female, be placed on vessels of the principal steamship lines to examine incoming aliens.  
That arrangements be perfected for the detention of members of criminal gangs who seek to come to the United States.  
That a treaty be negotiated with Mexico respecting immigration through that country, or if that cannot be done, that the Mexican border be closed to aliens except our own citizens and bona fide residents of Mexico.  
That a harmonious arrangement be made with the Canadian government respecting the enforcement of the immigration laws of that country and the United States.  
That immigrant stations be erected at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that appropriations be made for improvements at Ellis island, New York, Angel island, San Francisco, and Honolulu.

## EYES OF NATIONS WATCH OUR FLEET

Several London Papers Express  
Opinion That Move Is Fraught  
With Danger.

SEE RECURRENCE OF  
OUR ISSUE WITH JAPAN

German and Russian Official  
Circles Also Manifest In-  
tense Interest.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The daily newspapers are publishing long accounts from their American correspondents on the preparations for the cruise of Rear Admiral Evans's fleet, but refrain from commenting upon its significance, except in the naval columns, in which experts discuss the advisability of testing the resisting power of ships to the wear and tear of a long voyage. Naval officials agree that this, although expensive, is desirable and also that the cruise of the American battleships will afford good training for the officers and men.  
The Outlook, a weekly publication, on the other hand, returns to the discussion of the political significance of the movement. In a long article it says:  
"The building up of the States on the Pacific slope, the annexation of Hawaii, the growth of American commerce in the far East by the purchase of the Philippine islands and the rise of Japan, have reacted upon the destinies of America with ever increasing intensity. As a possible battleground in the future, it is no longer the Atlantic, but the Pacific, that claims American thought."  
Back to Japanese Issue.  
On these grounds and the fact that it would demonstrate the strategic necessity of the Panama canal, and that it would serve as a warning to Congress that the present forces are not sufficient to protect the two coast lines, the cruise is held to be defensible, but still "it is impossible to separate it from the tension that exists between the United States and Japan."  
The Sunday Observer says it is difficult to believe that the Pacific cruise of the American fleet is dictated by purely professional reasons.  
"The plain fact is," says the Observer, "that the cruise is a political reconnaissance of the order of the Pacific. The fleet bears the American flag to the Pacific as a symbol of power and an expression of the national will that it will defend and develop American interests. Its dispatch looks singularly like a bluff and an indiscretion. We fear the Americans have made a profound mistake if they presume too much on Japanese patience. It is undeniable that there is an element of potential peril in the voyage."  
The Sunday Times dwells upon the personality of Count Hara, the Japanese foreign minister, to whom the full recognition of Japanese immigrants is a matter of life and death. He is not the man to be frightened at the dispatch of the Pacific fleet, says the Times, and it adds: "If he ignores the move for the time being, he will plod on until he succeeds with peaceful remonstrances or can see no issue but to fight."

GERMANY'S EXPERTS  
OF NAVY COMMENT

The German admiralty has been observing for some time with the greatest interest the preparations for the departure of the American fleet, which is regarded here as the most unusual naval experience of modern times. The only event which is considered comparable to this cruise of the American battleships to the Pacific is the passage of the Russian fleet from the Baltic around to the Sea of Japan. Although the Russian fleet started on a voyage under circumstances involving much greater danger, owing to a state of actual war existing, yet the American fleet comprises a greater number of fighting ships, and the sea is of much more importance. Expert opinion among naval men is that it will be splendid practice for the fleet. While most navies have worked out such a problem theoretically, it is thought likely that the practical carrying out of such a lengthy voyage will reveal many things that ought to be known and bring to light weaknesses if they exist.

RUSSIAN PRESS IS  
DIVIDED IN OPINION

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15.—The departure of the American fleet evokes intense interest here. It has occasioned a volume of newspaper comment, the strength and preparedness of the American being described as showing a strong contrast to that of the Russian fleet on its ill-starred cruise. The newspapers are unanimous in their criticism of the far-reaching effects of shifting the naval strength of the United States from Atlantic to Pacific waters. The Novoye Vremya does homage to what it terms "a bold Rooseveltian stroke" to restore the balance of power in the Pacific, which had been disturbed by the recent war.  
"The squadron," says the Novoye Vremya, "will actually serve as the best guarantee of peace by checking the elation of Oriental nations."  
The Novoye Vremya points out that the cruise cannot fail to profoundly impress the Latin Americans, thereby adding additional weight to the Monroe doctrine.  
The Rech fears that the concentration of such immense power on the California shores will vastly increase the responsibility of the federal government, as it is inevitable that it will produce an outburst of warlike sentiment and will feed the flame of race feeling in the Pacific coast States.

MOVE OF PRUDENCE  
IS THE FRENCH VIEW

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The departure tomorrow of the American armada is viewed with interest here.  
Continued on Page Two

## WITH THE NEW BROOM.



## ROOSEVELT READY TO GIVE THE WORD

President, With Party of Dis-  
tinguished Guests, Leaves  
for Hampton Roads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and a distinguished company of guests, sailed on the naval yacht Mayflower from the Washington navy yard today at 8 o'clock for Hampton Roads. The president in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the United States navy, tomorrow will give the word of command which will send the Atlantic fleet on its cruise to the Pacific. As the ship passes out to sea their last farewell will be from the president. On the deck of the Mayflower he will lead the ships through the Virginia capes, then give way to the flagship Connecticut as the double line of sixteen ironclads set their course to the southward. Thus will begin what the president has planned as the supreme test of the American navy.  
The announced destination of the fleet is San Francisco bay, but when and where the cruise will ultimately end seems as yet an unmaturing plan for the future. The departing scene from the Washington navy yard was typical of the punctiliousness of the president. The Mayflower was spick and span and spotless in white; the jacks in their winter garb of blue lined the rail, and the cheerless raw day seemed to lend itself to an expression of their feelings at being left out of the big trip. Marines patrolled the clean-swept deck and kept back from the gangplank the hundred or more persons who had come to see the president depart.

Was Brilliant Scene.

Secretary and Mrs. McCall were piped over the ship's side a half hour before the arrival of the president, who was two minutes late. A few minutes following the arrival of the secretary, the host's whistles sounded the honors to Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Newberry, who also are guests of the president on the trip. Then followed Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson and Commander and Mrs. Sims. In a White house carriage preceding the president came Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Corlone Robins and Miss Hagner. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles rode with the president and Mrs. Roosevelt. As the president stepped aboard the flag of the commander-in-chief was broken out at the main yard, the hawsers were slipped, and the Mayflower was under way in just five minutes.

The president, as he drew on the wharf, acknowledged the greeting of the crowd, and as the yacht began to move, he raised his hat from his place aft on the main deck, while three cheers were given from the wharf. The Mayflower is expected to clear the bad places in the Potomac before dark, when a livelier clip will be taken up and Hampton Roads reached by 8 o'clock in the morning. At this hour a salute by the entire fleet will be given, and the ceremonies of the departure begun. These include a reception by the president on the Mayflower of the commanding officers of the ships of the fleet and the departing review. The president will not leave the Mayflower during the trip, and is expected to reach Washington on his return early Tuesday morning.

Another Party Livelier.

Another and a somewhat livelier party departed from the navy yard early in the day, being members of

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## CHARGE GROSS OUTRAGES AGAINST KICKAPOOS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senators Teller, Curtis and La Follette, composing the committee, which was authorized to investigate the affairs of the Kickapoo Indians, will soon submit to the senate a report giving the names of several persons who are alleged to have dealt fraudulently with the Kickapoos who emigrated to Mexico and who disposed of their lands at Shawnee, Okla. This report mentions a clause known as the "Chapman-Grimes-Connie people" and says that their conduct is securing the valuable lands owned by the Mexican Kickapoo Indians was criminal and brutal in the extreme. It is recommended that a special attorney shall be appointed, who shall act under the direction of the Department of Justice, in entering suits to set aside all deeds to Kickapoo lands. The alleged criminal acts of the men mentioned in the report appear to be very hard to deal with, in the opinion of the committee, for the reason that most of them were committed in Mexico. Concerning the doings of the Chapman-Grimes-Connie people the report says: "Outrages were shamelessly perpetrated by them, and their conduct has never been equalled in the history of any dealings with the Indians. The names of the Indians were willfully and deliberately forged to the deeds claimed to have been sold in Mexico. Two or three instances are sufficient to show to what extremes they resorted to secure lands from the American Indians. The Indians declined to do, telling them invariably that they did not desire to sell their lands and under no circumstances would they sign any papers. Yet these people claim to have deeds executed at the Guadalupe house by the Indians."

"The Indians all say that they did not sign, and the Indian interpreters used upon the different occasions each say that the Indians did not sign their names, touch the pen, or authorize any one to sign their names or touch the pen for them."

## BROWN AND BARTNETT PASS SUNDAY IN CELLS

Latter Will Demand Immediate  
Preliminary Hearing on  
Embezzlement Charge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Closely watched in their respective cells, past which every few minutes a footman walked, Walter J. Bartnett and J. Dalsell Brown spent their first Sunday in the city prison. It was Brown's seventh day behind the bars and Bartnett's second.  
The difference in the demeanor of the two, which has characterized them since their first arrest, was especially noticeable today. Brown, outwardly imperturbable as ever, smoked and read incessantly. No sooner had he finished one cigar than he lighted another, and newspapers and magazines went down in quick order before his voracious reading. His only visitor during the day was his son.  
Bartnett Under Strain.  
Bartnett was nervous. He fumed over the darkness of his cell, which prevented his reading with any degree of comfort, and held conference after conference with his attorneys. Despite the fact that he declared he had had a good night's sleep, he looked haggard beyond anything he had previously shown and seemed almost on the verge of a nervous breakdown.  
Although he did not say so, it was evident today that Bartnett, following the lead of David F. Walker, the late president of the bank, will try to throw the shoulders of Brown the burden of responsibility for the company's tangled affairs. This was brought out in his reply to questions regarding the \$25,000, which it was stated on the authority of Bank Commissioner John C. Lynch, Bartnett had drawn out three days before the bank closed its doors.  
"If any such sum was drawn in my name," said Bartnett, "I did not receive a cent of it. I know nothing about the matter. If it was drawn out, and my name entered in the books as having received it, somebody has committed a further crime. I drew no amount whatever from the bank at any such time as indicated in the statement."

Attorney Oscar Cooper, representing Bartnett, said today that Bartnett will tomorrow demand that his preliminary examination be held forthwith, and that he will call on the District Attorney to produce one scintilla of evidence connecting him in any way with embezzlement.

Brown declined to say anything regarding his case, declaring that he had nothing to add to previous interviews. He repeated his assertion that he still expects to obtain bail.

Bad Storm on West Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The storm which has prevailed along the coast for the last few days is, according to mariners, one of the most severe experienced in many years. Nearly all coastwise vessels coming into port have suffered more or less in the gales which swept down from the north.

Meets Death Under Train.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—George E. Plake, a New York newspaper man, formerly of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and recently press agent of the Jamestown exposition, was struck and killed by a Pennsylvania Railroad train here tonight.

## LABOR FEDERATION SEES GEN. FUNSTON

Delegates Declare That for  
Months They Lived in Fear  
of Violence.

COMMANDER WILL KEEP  
TROOPS IN GOLDFIELD

Commissioners Named by Presi-  
dent Arrive to Make Com-  
plete Investigation.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Dec. 15.—Today a delegation from the American Federation of Labor called upon General Funston, who is continuing his investigation of conditions here, with a view of determining necessity for the presence of federal troops in Goldfield.  
"These gentlemen made the most remarkable statement I have yet heard," said General Funston, in an interview with the representative of the Associated Press tonight. "Their statement is that for months they have lived in constant fear. They have considered it necessary for their self-protection to arm themselves with rifles and have been compelled to avoid personal contact with members of the Western Federation of Miners in order to prevent serious trouble. This condition of affairs, they have told me, obtained until the arrival of the United States troops, since when the conditions have been greatly changed."  
Funston Believes Statement.  
General Funston stated that he considered that this statement of the conditions came from men who have been in a better position to know the real situation than any others who have talked to him since his arrival.  
In view of the facts gleaned today, General Funston said that there is little possibility of the troops leaving within ten days, and on his recommendation at least half of the number now here will be detained by the Washington authorities.  
General Funston will not leave Goldfield before Tuesday, and may stay longer.  
Governor Sparks today sent a long communication to Washington stating in detail his position in relation to the troops and making correction of some statements in the original call for troops.  
Information in regard to the coming of trains bearing strikebreakers can not be obtained.  
U. S. Commissioners Arrive.  
Members of the commission tonight, who arrived here from San Francisco at 8 o'clock over the Salt Lake Route, are Charles P. Neill, Labor Commissioner; Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, and Lawrence Murray, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. They are accompanied by F. X. Patterson as secretary.  
Speaking for the commission tonight, Mr. Neill said that the commission would go at once into the labor conditions here, which have led to the presence of federal troops. The merits of the controversy between the mine operators and mine workers will be exhaustively investigated, and the whole matter embodied in a report to be made to the War department and to President Roosevelt.  
As to the length of the stay of the commission in Goldfield, Mr. Neill could form no opinion at this time and could not say when the report would be made. The report would be sent to Washington. General Funston is tonight preparing a report to be sent to Washington based on the revelations made to him today by the delegation from the American Federation of Labor.

Secretary of Mines' Federation Surprised

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 15.—When Acting Secretary Kerwin of the Western Federation of Miners was told of the interview with General Funston at Goldfield, in which he stated that members of the American Federation of Labor had indicated that they were in constant fear of the members of the Western Federation of Miners, for months previous to the arrival of the troops at Goldfield, he professed to be amazed. He said:  
"I cannot account for the statements attributed to the American Federation of Labor in Goldfield. I know that this is not the sentiment of the high officials of the organization, with whom we are in perfect harmony. It must be simply the feeling individual members of the American Federation of Labor have for certain of our members in Goldfield, and nothing else. I have understood ever since the strike was declared in Goldfield by our organization that we had the endorsement of practically all the American Federation men in that camp. We have been and are now giving moral support to the Montana members of the sister union who are fighting the Bell Telephone company there, and we believed that we were receiving the same support in our fight in Goldfield. I cannot but believe that the feeling attributed to the American Federation against our organization in Goldfield is personal and that upon the part of only a few who perhaps have had personal differences with some of our men."

CLEVELAND GETS BIG MEETING OF TEACHERS

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 15.—Next year's convention of the National Educational association will be held in Cleveland, O., June 23 to July 3. The announcement was made tonight by Arthur L. Chamberlain of Throop institute, Pasadena, treasurer of the national organization of educators.

Gastro Honors American.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 15.—In recognition of professional aid rendered to Venezuelan soldiers at the battle of Puerto Cabello in 1899, Surgeon William C. Brainerd of the American navy has been given the order of Bolivar by order of President Castro.

## STARTS IN STORM FOR FT. DOUGLAS

Fifteenth Infantry Leaves San  
Francisco Mid Waving Flags  
and Playing Bands.

WILL REACH SALT LAKE  
WEDNESDAY MORNING

Twenty-First Has Packed and Is  
Ready to Depart on an  
Hour's Notice.

Special to The Tribune.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The Fifteenth United States infantry, which arrived Friday on the transport Sherman from the Philippine islands, departed Sunday for Fort Douglas, Utah. The regiment, under command of Colonel Walter S. Scott, marched through the rain from the transport dock to the ferry building, with flags flying and bands playing.  
The men were not at all discomforted by the rain, having been accustomed to chasing Moros through the tropical rains of the islands.  
Activity at Post.  
According to advices received at Fort Douglas Sunday, the Fifteenth infantry will proceed eastward leisurely and will not arrive in Salt Lake City until Wednesday morning.  
The news of the nearness of the arrival of the new garrison has occasioned great activity at the post, with the result that the detachment of the Twenty-first infantry which has been stationed here since the middle of the year is ready to leave for Fort Logan on an hour's notice. Each company has packed and stored its effects and the little family of officers has not so much as a collar "stray."  
It is necessary that the quarters be in ship-shape condition for the new garrison. Every scintilla of evidence of the presence of the Twenty-first infantry has been removed and the soldiers of the Fifteenth will be met by bare floors and walls. The old barracks on the upper parade have been thoroughly cleaned and the new buildings which have been erected to accommodate the entire new garrison.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF  
LAWSON WRECK DIES

HUGHSTOWN, England, Dec. 15.—George Allen of Bradford, England, who was one of the crew of the schooner Thomas W. Lawson, which exploded in Broad sound, Scilly islands, Friday night, died today.

Captain Rowe of the wrecked schooner today told a terrible story of his experience after being washed from the vessel. When he found the wreckage of the schooner upon the rocks and nothing more could be done, he distributed life belts and gave the order to the men to save themselves if they could. He told them to climb into the rigging, which they did, but the vessel soon broke up. He himself had two hours of exposure while struggling in the boiling sea before he was thrown upon the rocks, where he found Engineer Rowe. All day the two men crouched under the wreckage while breaking over them and in danger every moment of being washed away.

Engineer Rowe told a similar story. Both the men were more dead than alive when rescued.  
The wreck of the Lawson has occasioned some newspaper discussion on the advisability of building such enormous vessels. Although the papers grant that it is believed the weather of the Atlantic passage, they believe that, owing to this disaster, no more such mammoth schooners are likely to be built.

GROCER AND WIFE  
SLAIN BY ROBBERS

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15.—Louis B. Sternberg, a grocer at Fourth street and Walker avenue, in Kansas City, Kan., was killed and his wife, Marie Sternberg, was fatally injured by unknown robbers, who attacked them and robbed them in their store last night.

The victims of the outrage were not found until twelve hours later. An open can of sardines on a counter, a long iron bolt and a blood-stained towel were the only evidence of how the crime was committed. It is believed that the robbers asked for the sardines, and as the grocer raised the open box before them, they struck him down with the iron bolt and then beat his head in with a hammer. The robbers entered the living apartments back of the store and attacked Mrs. Sternberg with the most cleverly. They split open her head and knocked out one of her eyes, besides inflicting several brutal wounds on her body. She can not live through the night.

Sternberg, who was 47 years old, recently took \$500 from a bank, and it is believed the robbers thought the money was hoarded in the store. They secured about \$75.

ONLY TWO THEATERS  
OF KANSAS CITY CLOSE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15.—Only two theaters, the Grand and the Majestic, respected the Sunday closing order of Judge William H. Wallace today. The manager of the Majestic has notified Judge Wallace that the theater will remain closed until the legality of the Sunday closing movement is finally decided. It is believed that the theaters will no longer resist the enforcement of the closing order. All other theaters and amusement places have agreed to close.

Police today delivered an address from a point, in which he urged the police commissioners for refusing to instruct the police to co-operate with him in the Sunday closing movement.

POLICEMEN KILL TWO WHO RESIST ARREST

MALESTER, Okla., Dec. 15.—Frank Donnatelli and Joe Pedro, Italians, were killed, and Guy Donnatelli mortally wounded, by policemen in a street fight at Alhambra, a mining town nine miles from McAlester, early today. The Italians had been drinking and resisted arrest. The two policemen who did the shooting are under arrest, charged with murder.